

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	\$12
" " " 3 "	7
" " " 1 "	3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months	7
" " " 3 "	4

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE RATE.

OLD SERIES. VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

VOL. I.—No. 62.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at \$100 per page of ten lines (or less) for one insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

2200 NEWBOLD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the night of the 2nd inst. of two young negro boys, William and John. William is about 20 years old, short five feet seven or eight, black hair, dark complexion. John is about 21 years old, about five feet eight inches high, and dark complexion. He was hired to Mr. Robert Vaughn, and is probably trying to get to the Yankees. William was formerly owned by Nash county, and is either in that camp or trying to get to the Yankees with him. Both have been given to the Yankees.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to us, or lodged in some jail so that we can get them; or \$100 for either one of them.

JONES SPENCER.

JAMES H. VAUGHN.
Henderson, Granville co., N. C.

2500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, lost or stolen, my PONY DOG PAT. He is eight years old, liver color, and was last in the right foreshoulder when he left.

I will give the above reward to any one who will return him to me for any information that will enable me to get him.

D. M. D. LINDSEY.

Kittrell, Granville co., N. C.

500 REWARD.

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER's having bought the right for the manufacture of Orange, Chatham, Wake, Franklin, Person, and Caswell, to make, and sell Kendall's celebrated

FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No lumber or better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be required from the same drawing, simply by changing the threads. Each loom can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweed, Mattine, Blanket, Twill or Berge, Fustian, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp before, and draw in the warp well, in the new looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 12 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for half price, was \$100. We will sell them at the same price, if paid in proportion, wheat, flour, corn, bacon, lard, &c., and add price of those equivalent in bank, tax, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. FOREYOUNG.

R. B. SANDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Biophilic Recorder and Hillsborough Recorder inserted five times and send bills to R. B. Sanders.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES ORDNANCE WORKS,
SALISBURY, N. C., April 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received on responsible parties for the supply of good quality of BLACK WALNUT PLANK, four inches wide.

The plank must be cut from timber that is grown in open fields or on the edge of woods. Swamp timber is not suitable, being too brittle. The plank must be delivered on the line of any railroad South of Raleigh. Parties desirous of entering into Contracts for the above described lumber will please call on, or address me at these Works.

A. G. BRUNNER,

Capt. Art'y Comdg.

Notice.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C. APRIL 2, 1864.

ON and after the first inst., the Accommodation train on this road will leave Weldon at 7 p.m. Returning will leave Weldon at 8 a.m., and arrive at Raleigh, 2, 15 p.m.

P. A. DUNN,

General Superintendent.

500 Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Sunday night, the 27th Inst., THREE NEGRO MEN, Cesar, Rowan and Abram. The two first mentioned are of dark skin, and color, about 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, and the other is black and slim, about 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high. The negroes were tracked on Monday morning as far as Battleboro. I think it very probable they will attempt to make their way to Newbern or Washington. All three of them had on wooden bottom shoes, one ironed and very wide bottoms. Cesar was about 28 years old; the others about 21. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of all of them to Lt. Adj't. Adj't. Edgecombe County, N.C., or to Lt. Col. H. C. Childs, or to Lt. Col. G. E. McLean, or to Lt. Col. G. S. A. Commanding Post, or to Maj. Matthew J. Taylor, or to the Arsenal, Fayetteville, or to the Medical Gang-Diet, N.C.

Notice.

FAVORITE & ANTHONY, March 19, 1864.

Blacksmith Wanted.—Steady employ-

ment, and good wages will be given. Apply to

Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDRESS, Comdg' Officer.

Notice.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CON-

FEDERATE service, a number of HORSES &

MULES.

Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspect General, or to

W. W. PEIRCE, Major & Chief Q. M.

ap 1—57 6.

To the Soldiers and Veterans of the 3rd

Congressional District.—I take this

method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE

to represent you in the Congress of the Con-

federate States. Several candidates, I understand,

are already in the field. None of them, however,

have shared with us the hardships and privations

of a soldier. At this particular time, more than

at any other in our previous history, is the inter-

est of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as

I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented

field, for the past three years, I fancy myself that

I know something of the life of a soldier, and that

I feel for his interest that no other man can

feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and

burden of the day." His interest is the interest

of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth in a future cir-

cular. For present, I will simply add, that

I desire this position for the purpose of getting

out of the army. During the recess of Con-

gress, duty will then call me back to my gallant

command, and I will get and share with it the

fortune of war. Respectfully,

N. H. RAMSEY,

Capt. 1st Regt. N. C. T.

Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.

Notice.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN, Richmond, March 24, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington

and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlotteville,

and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East

Tennessee Telegraphic Companies are hereby

notified that the fee on their contracts, for the year 1864, will be \$100 per month, on the value of

all shares held in telegraph, or by their companies,

will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and

they will therefore omit the stock held in any

of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

B. McCARTHY, Auditor.

mb 28-54-142.

Raleigh, March 24, 1864.

Col. G. R. ALLEN, A.R. & G. R. Co.

Ordered by Mr. T. J. SUMNER, Supr.

and Engt., that I receive no freight with

charges destined for Charlotte & N. C. R. R.

Atgt. N. C. R. R.

Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d. 60.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,

Richmond, March 24, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington

and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlotteville,

and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East

Tennessee Telegraphic Companies are hereby

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Atgt. N. C. R. R.

Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d. 60.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,

Richmond, March 24, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington

and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlotteville,

and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East

Tennessee Telegraphic Companies are hereby

notified that the fee on their contracts, for the year 1864, will be \$100 per month, on the value of

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Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d

The Confederate.

B. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

Office of The CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

In order to enable the Yankee government to carry on its system of warfare—unjust, aggressive and wicked as it was—it was necessary that its affairs should be administered by minds, hearts and hands of loose and pliable morality; and that its chief directors should combine the elements of knavery in right abundant proportions. It is no slight evidence of the purpose of Divinity to scourge a nation, when such men as Webster, Fillmore, Frank, Pierce, Seymour, of Connecticut, Winthrop, Choate, and those who had pretensions to gentility, generally, were driven from out of the public service, and in their places were substituted those of the ilk of W. H. Seward, Lincoln, Wilson, Sumner, Hale, and that class of gentrified, with whom low instincts, duplicity and the meeker and baser qualities are the rather cultivated, and relied on.

In Wm. H. Seward (Lincoln being President,) was found the fittest instrument for the moral prostration and the material destruction of a nation, that could well be employed. Of low and vulgar attributes, without moral sense, of evil habits and corrupt passions, at once a bully and a coward, sleek as oil or rough as bark, just as an astute and keen perception would indicate the policy—he was at once qualified to persuade or command; to seduce or threaten; to beguile or convince, as the occasion might require. Unscrupulous in his dealings with truth, whose acquaintance he only sought for the account to which he might turn it, he was just the person in whose hands falsehood, deception, disguise and hypocrisy might be most cunningly manipulated.

This was the Prime Minister of the Yankee government at the opening of the war. Most consummately has he performed the part anticipated of him: most dexterously plied the tools of his trade; most thoroughly fulfilled the instincts of his nature and the requirements of his industry. In the quiet of an unobtrusive demeanor he has concealed the dark laid plan, which he completed when he effected the destruction of nationality and the success of sectionalism and fanaticism. Low and grovelling, but shrewd and devilish, he has pursued his end with zeal scarce discernible but never abated, until, amid the ruins of his own finishing, he sits and gloats, as yet not realizing the doom which inevitably awaits him.

For three years this master of stratagem and engineer of subterfuge and lying, has deceived and misled the Yankee nation with profuse promise and deficient performance, till the world has stood amazed at the impudent assurance of the contractor, and the blind credulity with which a whole nation suffered itself to be deceived. But the natural consequences have not failed. Folly, extravagance, peculation, fraud, vice, licentiousness, crime, debt, individual and national, are the prime colors in the present picture of the Yankee government, and the Yankee society; while in the close perspective are want, sorrow, ruin, bankruptcy, exposure and degradation; to be followed by that sure and inevitable, turning upon each other, which closes in bloodshed and massacre such courses of vicious cruelty and prodigality.

The work of iniquity is well nigh accomplished; the signs of coming woe multiply day by day. The first tocsin sounded in the lawless demonstration by the mob in New York, during the last year. That sots never healed, how sharp soever were the caustics which were applied.

New evidences of corruption and disease are just seen in the outbreak in Illinois. Reprisals and retaliation for the late mob outrages on printing offices have begun, and civil war is threatened immediately and extensively. Financial gloom hangs like an unlined cloud above the Northern sky. The slight at run on a single village bank, one moment of panic, would let loose a storm which fury the world has not yet seen. In vain are the efforts by temporary, shifting expedients, to arrest the impending evil. It can only (and scarce that,) be postponed. Each flash is succeeded by a nearer reverberation, as the cloud draws closer; and already have the "riders of the whirlwind" commenced to "jump the vehicle," anticipating a swift coming inability to direct the storm.

Chase, Lincoln, Seward and Stanton are known to have arranged for their escape, through the ingenious arrangements of finance made for them by Whiting and Walker, in London. A mysterious ship, never without steam, always ready to slip her cable, lies in the harbor of New York. Her officers are never changed—her crew constantly. A simple disguise—perhaps not a Scotch cloak and cap, but a woolly wig, a little coat, and his Excellency, Lincoln, as a worthy citizen of African descent, may pass unobserved, while in any disguise of gentility, the others would have no difficulty of escape; and a few short hours in a special train, with the telegraph line previously secured, would place the "serious family" on the water and out of reach, with the heritage of misery, and wretchedness, and strife, and shame bequeathed to those behind them. This provision is said already to have been made; and we have heard the declaration, that there never had been a moment since the commencement of

this war,

unmysterious—like other editors; and if he will be a candidate, go out with the people invite him, and talk to them, and address them, like other candidates. What such men as Seward, and Morehead, and Henry, and Howe, and Graham, and Kerr, and Gilmer, and Reid, and Bragg, and Ellis have done, surely Mr. Holden can afford to do without disgrace. The people want to see him. It is a laudable desire, and he ought to gratify them.

Unexpected.

If we were to believe Mr. Holden's opinion of Mr. James M. Leach, that he is a "political trickster, demagogue, deceiver, know-nothing, and black republican, four hundred and odd times dumber," and a Mr. Holden—it—we should come to the conclusion that there was no good thing in him. But we learn from what we consider reliable authority, that Mr. Leach has been instrumental lately in getting conscripts and deserters back into the service. Indeed he has actually hunted up the deserters, and told where they could be taken. And what is equally to his credit, he makes no bones of confessing and boasting of it. Well done, Mr. Leach. If he never did any other thing worth mentioning, he hasn't lack the mention of this. We praise him for it, and we give him the full benefit of its publication.

If he would now withdraw from Congress-hunting and go regularly to work catching the deserters that Mr. Holden has led astray, he may do more good than when he was "singing up" to his Yankee friends, the time that he had him "way down the Mississippi."

CONFEDERATE STATES MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We have received a copy of this valuable work, published at Richmond, Va. The No. before us contains several original articles by different writers, on Medicine and Surgery; also, interesting Hospital Reports; editorial and miscellaneous articles; transactions of the Association of Army and Navy Surgeons, and Chronicles of Medical science. We are not sufficiently learned in the lore of the Profession to judge of its merits in this respect; but so far as we are competent, pronounce it a valuable work for the Medical gentlemen of the South: Address Ayres & Wade, Publishers; Richmond, Va.—Price not stated.

In our editorial notice of yesterday, on the reserve force, the types make us say exactly the reverse of what we intended. Instead of reading—"there are many citizens who will be liable to military duty in the reserve force," but not liable to conscription," &c., it should read **YET ARE** liable to conscription.

Our cotemporaries of the *State Journal*, at Goldsboro', will pardon our omission to place them on our exchange list. We welcomed the re-appearance of the *Journal*, in our columns several days since, and hail it as an able ally in the cause of independence and nationality. May it "flourish like a green bay tree."

(From the Confederate.)

MEASRS. EDITORS: The *Confederate* is not a religious journal, but would it not be well to blare up your columns with a strong, earnest appeal on the subject of our approaching national fast? We are now in the crisis. The great paroxysm of the revolution is drawing on. The old Grecian story of the gods descending to battle on the plains of Troy, is about to be realized in the intervention of an army stronger than the power of Jove. On which side shall it strike? Let every citizen of this imperilled land ask that question of the inspired Oracle upon his knees. I tell you, sir, it will never do for the people of this country to spend next Friday in fishing, gunning, novel-reading, or any other diversion and wickedness, while the woes and lamentations of this Confederacy are shouting from a thousand battle-fields, and consuming homesteads. If they do, the next wind that blows from the north will be burdened with the thunder of Grant's victorious myriads. I have some friends who are to be relied on. Perhaps, in the consciousness of my own singleness of purpose, and the hold which I know I have on the good opinion of the members of the profession and the people at large, I regard too little the aspersions of those who do not take the trouble to think for themselves, but are content to be repeaters of newspaper abuse. Al! I ask of such men, as penance for the injurios they have done me, to read my opinion in Walton's case, and in Roseman's case. They may not agree with me, but they will see satisfied that I have acted from the clear convictions of duty. I have as much at stake as any of them, and God knows I love our country as well. So, when a newspaper reports to abuse, it only shows my reasons cannot be answered.

In regard to my opinion in *habeas corpus* cases, you may say to your friends, that nearly all of the principles were decided by me on the construction of the conscription and exemption acts before last June Term, and every one of my decisions were affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Those on the late acts of Congress will be before the Court next June, and I will, of course,

be governed by the decisions of the Court.

I go to the capture of the *picket boat* at

Charleston, recently, we find the following complimentary notice of a friend of ours, and a gallant naval officer, Lieut. James H. Rochelle:

"The capture of the *picket boat* reflects great credit on the gallant boatmen in charge of our barge as well as on the unceasing vigilance and energy of Lieut. J. H. Rochelle, commanding the naval *picket detachment* on board the *Indian Chief*. He has watched the operations of these *picket intruders* for some time past, and planned the movements for taking some of them in out of the way. Lieut. Rochelle was an officer of the old navy, and resigned at the first breaking out of hostilities. He was in the fight in Hampton Roads, and acted a distinguished part on that occasion."

Yours very truly yours, &c.,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We again repeat that no communication will appear in this paper, unless the writer's name is confidentially given to the Editors.

Persons, writing to have their papers changed, must state what papers they refer to—whether daily, tri-weekly or weekly—and give what P. O., as well as to what P. O. Unless these particulars are given, it is impossible for us to make the change; for we cannot look over our whole list of five or six thousand names to find one name. We have several letters now on hand giving such indefinite instructions about changing their papers, that we are unable to comply with them.

Letter from Chief Justice Pearson.

RICHMOND HILL, March 23d, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—The petition of —— was received last week—he was not arrested as a *conscript*, but as an *officer*, and there being no averment that his resignation (although tendered) had been accepted, I did not think it came under the case of Bradshaw. You wrote you did not desire the writ unless I was of opinion it came under that case, so I put it in the bundle of "petitions rejected." In the case of —— my opinion was that his having put in a substitute in the Confederate service, did not exempt him from guard duty, so it was put in the bundle of "rejected cases." (I reckon some of your "military friends" will be surprised to learn I have this bundle.) The 3rd section of the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in my opinion, undoubtedly contemplates that writes are to issue as before, and provides, as some protection to the citizen, that the officer shall make a *certificate under oath*, that the party is detained as a *prisoner of war* by order of the President or Secretary of War for one of the causes specified; so it is still the duty of the Judge to grant the writ, and let the matter proceed at least, to this stage, and it will be for the officer to decide whether he can take the oath. You will see my reasons in full in an opinion in Roseman's case, sent to the *Progress* last week. Col. Mallett's Enrolling Officers, to write issued on the petition of men who had put in substitutes, certify under oath "the party is detained as a prisoner by order of the Secretary of War for attempting to evade military service." Upon these I entered "the certificate is general as not to present the question whether Congress has power to suspend the privilege of the writ in civil cases, or whether it was the intention to do so. I can take no further action, the matter awaits such motion as the petitioner may be advised by his counsel." So the cases stand, and we have nothing more will be done until the Court decides Walton's case.

Your contradiction of any imputation upon the motives under which I have acted in all of the questions which I have been called on to decide, is no more than I expected of you; still it is gratifying to know that I have some friends who are to be relied on.

Perhaps, in the consciousness of my own singleness of purpose, and the hold which I know I have on the good opinion of the members of the profession and the people at large, I regard too little the aspersions of those who do not take the trouble to think for themselves, but are content to be repeaters of newspaper abuse.

Al! I ask of such men, as penance for the injurios they have done me, to read my opinion in Walton's case, and in Roseman's case.

They may not agree with me, but they will see satisfied that I have acted from the clear convictions of duty. I have as much at stake as any of them, and God knows I love our country as well. So, when a newspaper reports to abuse, it only shows my reasons cannot be answered.

I regret to hear that Dr. Maury, our efficient assistant medical director, by a fall from his horse, has his leg fractured in three places. Maj. James Guthrie Anderson's brigade quartermaster, is also disabled from the same cause. Both gentlemen, however, are doing well.

I met in our division a few days since, Dr. Thom C. Pugh, of the 9th Georgia, a North Carolinian of the highest stamp. The doctor, through the partiality of his friends in Martin and Washington counties, is about to essay the field of politics as a candidate for the State senatorship from that district. He is flat-footed or, the subject of the war, and a soldier himself for three years. He is undoubtedly the soldier's friend. I hope, and all who know him here, hope he will be elected, as the old North State will need such men in her councils. Men who have no compromise to make with treason or with traitors, come in whatever shape they may.

Yours, ARCOLE.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—In the account of the capture of a *yankie* *picket boat* at

Charleston, recently, we find the following complimentary notice of a friend of ours, and a gallant naval officer, Lieut. James H. Rochelle:

"The capture of the *picket boat* reflects great credit on the gallant boatmen in charge of our barge as well as on the unceasing vigilance and energy of Lieut. J. H. Rochelle, commanding the naval *picket detachment* on board the *Indian Chief*. He has watched the operations of these *picket intruders* for some time past, and planned the movements for taking some of them in out of the way. Lieut. Rochelle was an officer of the old navy, and resigned at the first breaking out of hostilities. He was in the fight in Hampton Roads, and acted a distinguished part on that occasion."

Lawrence W. Peyton, of the second Kentucky cavalry, and son of Ex-Congressman Peyton, of Kentucky, was murdered in cold blood, recently, while a prisoner at Point Lookout. It appears that young Peyton had, for some inadvertence of the sergeant of the guard, told him, that he was a suitable companion for negroes, and pointed to a negro guard who had been detailed to receive the prisoners—Some exchange of hard words took place, when the Yankee sergeant drew a revolver and shot the helpless prisoner dead on the spot.

We learn from the Petersburg Express that a party of nineteen or twenty Confederate scouts were surprised and captured on Tuesday night last, at Cherry Grove, in the county of N. Amherst, Va., in full view of Newbern News and Old Point Comfort. About 150 Yankees approached in four barges, at three o'clock in the morning. The enemy were piloted by Bill Cross, a Baltimore Pier, who until recently, had been engaged in running the blockade.

We captured many stores and horses, burned up sixty bales of cotton, one steamer in the dry dock, and brought out fifty prisoners.

My loss at Union City and Paducah, as far as known, is twenty-five killed and wounded, among them Colonel Thompson, commanding the Kentucky brigade, killed; Lieut. Col. Lamborn of the Faulkner regiment, mortally wounded, and Col. Crosson of the 2d Tennessee, slightly wounded.

I moved North with Buford's division,

Marching direct from Jackson to Paducah in

five hours, attacked it on the evening of the 26th, drove the enemy to their gunboats and fortifications, held the town ten hours, and could have held longer, but found the small-pox raging

and evacuated the place.

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The enemy's loss at Paducah was fifty killed and wounded. The prisoners in all five hundred.

At the same time, Col. Crosson, of the 2d Tennessee, was slightly wounded.

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